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OUR COUNTRY IS OUR PARTY.

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By John Brotherline.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, BLAIR COUNTY, PA., SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1863.

Established 1846.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us!
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14, 1863.

HEAR THE VOICE OF A LOYAL DEMOCRAT.
The following extended remarks were made by Hon. Hendrick B. Wright in Congress, on Wednesday the 14th inst., and we ask an attentive perusal of the same by our numerous readers:

RESOLUTION DENOUNCING THE REBELLION.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the declaratory resolution of Mr. Wright, declaring the rebellion on the part of the seceding States against the Government and laws of the Union, was deliberately initiated, and without reasonable cause; that the war was inaugurated solely for the suppression of the rebellion and the restoration of the Union as it was; that the Union restored, the war should cease, and the seceding States be received back into the Union with all the privileges and immunities to which they were originally entitled.

SPEECH OF MR. VALLANDIGHAM.

Mr. Vallandigham (D.) had offered a substitute for the above resolution. In addressing the House he maintained that a reunion was not only possible but inevitable, unless defeated by the deliberate folly and wickedness of the public men and the people. He argued the question at length from history, citing many examples. He insisted that physical causes all tended to that event; that there was no radical difference in the white race here to prevent it; that all the original causes which led to the Union—common descent, consanguinity, language, measures, and laws, defence, interest, and the domestic tranquility—all existed in full force yet, and some of them were much stronger now than at first. And further, that artificial causes had sprung up since—works of improvement, multiplying travel, trade, navigation, and intercourse. Also, that certain less material, but equally strong ties—common history, national reputation, songs, common battle fields.

SPEECH OF MR. WRIGHT.

Mr. Wright said: I cannot agree, sir, with some of the views just advanced by the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. Vallandigham,) although, as to the most of his argument, I have no hesitation in saying I agree with him. I differ with him in respect to the continuance of this war.

I am, Mr. Speaker, a peace man, but I am not a peace man, if the peace is to be established upon the dismembered fragments of a broken and destroyed Union. I am a peace man, if peace can be obtained with rebels, who are striking at the vitals of the Republic, upon terms that shall be alike honorable to the patriotism and courage of the North. While I am a peace man, I am no coward, and while I may desire peace, I shrink from no responsibility. I would even put myself, as a representative from the North, in a position of absolute humiliation, if peace could be the result of it. I will even let myself down, and kiss the sword in the hands of that arch traitor in Richmond, dripping with the bloods of my own loins, if I could obtain peace upon honorable terms to my country.

But, as my resolutions say, while the rebellion stands in a menacing attitude, and while their guns are directed upon your very Capitol itself, and while they themselves say they will make no terms with us, I am not a peace maker, because, under those circumstances I could not be a peace man, and preserve my own honor and my own country.

The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Vallandigham) said he would have the war stopped, and that he was opposed to it. What does the gentleman from Ohio anticipate by the cessation of hostilities upon our part? Does he suppose that terms can be obtained from these men who are in rebellion if the North says we will grant an armistice? Why, sir, there can be nothing which could be more cheering or more satisfactory to these men who lead and conduct this rebellion, than to have the North say this war shall stop, where it is, and let them have that Republic which they have been striving for during the past two years. Had the doctrine of the gentleman from

Ohio prevailed one year ago, the members of this House of Representatives would not have been in session here to-day. Had the let-alone policy which he proclaimed here in opposition to the war been the marked policy of the country within the last year, we should not now have the beggarly privilege of occupying seats in the American Congress to-day, but instead, we would have had the chief traitor and his cohorts and coadjutors occupying this Hall instead of ourselves.

We of the North did not bring this war and desolation on the country. We had no hand in it. When my friend from Ky. presented his resolutions last July a year ago, and we adopted them, we declared, with but two dissenting voices, that this was a war for the restoration of the Government, and we meant to fight it out. It may become a war of extermination before it is ended.

It was immediately forced upon us by the seceding States. We of the North were not the first who made an appeal to arms. Rebellion it was that fired its guns into the American flag; rebellion first drove the States from the American Union, and inaugurated the reign of terror. Rebellion it was that raised the standard of opposition, and sent her piratical ships upon the seas to plunder our commerce, and were we to fold our arms at these gross outrages, and sit down crying "Peace, let the war stop?"

Had we not had manliness enough to raise our voices against it, and our arms to protect ourselves and our children, and had we pursued this kind of peace policy a year ago, we should not have the beggarly privilege of occupying seats in the Capitol of the nation. And now that the war has been protracted for the period of two years, are we to be met again by the same argument, that we must lay down our arms? No; while God gives us the power to maintain our position, while we have the force and the vigor, let us fight like men, because it has got to come to the question of extermination. The day of such a peace has passed by, and passed forever. These great wrongs which have been perpetrated upon the part of the rebellious States we can hardly realize, we can hardly contemplate. They have been the direct and immediate cause of the sacrifice of 300,000 of the loyal youth of the country. Their bones, if they could all be collected to gather in one grand mass, would form a mausoleum greater than the pyramids of Egypt.

There is not an inch of soil between the Chesapeake and the Rocky Mountains which has not been saturated with the blood of our brethren and children. They have demoralized our people, almost destroyed our national character, and now say, in the language of Solomon, "Bring the sword, and the child shall be divided," and some say, so be it. There is one here that will never say it—never, while God permits him to breathe, will he say it.

Do the rebels sue for peace? No. Let me read you an extract or two to show what these people are saying and doing. On the 26th of last December, Jeff Davis delivered a speech at Jackson, before the Legislature of Mississippi, in which he says, among other things: "From the Northwest we look for the first gleam of peace." What kind of peace does Jeff Davis contemplate from the Northwest? God grant it need not be a peace establishing a line of defence and offence between the East and the Middle States. I have heard that suggested, but it is too monstrous to believe.

I have too good an opinion of the virtue, intelligence, and patriotism of the people of the Northwest, to entertain for a moment the idea that they would join hands with miserable men engaged in their country's ruin, for any compromise or arrangement by which the Union is to be dismembered.

After a complimentary allusion to Mississippi and her soldiers, Davis spoke of his love for the old Union. Now mark what this renegade rebel says of you as reported in the Jackson Mississippiian:

[Quoted Jeff Davis' speech before the Mississippi Legislature.]

Here you have the head of this bogus confederacy laying out the line of policy. With those men from the bogs and fens of Ireland and Scotland, he never would consent to a reunion. But he casts his eye over the great Northwest, and entertains the hope that there he shall first see the sun of his righteousness arise. The men from the district I have the honor to represent in the Congress of the United States who have migrated from the bogs and fens of Ireland and Scotland are as much superior in loyalty and patriotism of that man Jeff Davis, as the religion of Christ is above the religion of Satan, and ten thousand times sooner would I trust the defence of the principles and human liberty to the hands of these men from the fens and bogs of Ireland and Scotland, than to Jeff Davis and his treasonable associates. He will entertain no terms of reunion, and yet the gentleman from Ohio says the war must be stopped; that we must have peace, and that we must reunite.

Reunite with whom? With Jeff Davis and his coadjutors, who say they never will consent to it. Let me go a step further with regard to this Southern feeling. I hold in my hand resolutions declaring that the separation between "the United States and the confederate States is final, and the people will never consent to reunite at any time or upon any terms."

Let me refer you, in the same connection, to a letter written on the 8th of December, 1862, by John Letcher, Governor of the State of Virginia. It seems he had been charged with a correspondence with Fernando Wood, asserting that the latter had been making advances to John Letcher for the purpose of peace and reconstruction of the Union. Gov. Letcher in a letter denied this, in which he states the separation from the Union is final. And yet we have gentlemen talking peace all over land. Peace! peace! upon what terms?

Mr. Vallandigham. What has produced the great reaction in Northern and Western sentiment? The ballot box. The ballot box is a weapon in the hands of men in the South, yet as potent and just as secure, and through the agency of that ballot-box—after some time, when passion has cooled and reason resumed its sway—I expect to see a return of correct sentiment indicated; and whoever in the so-called confederate government, or in the United States Government, stands in the way, will be superseded by other men, just as those who would have urged this war upon a particular line of policy have been superseded, through the ballot-box in the North and West.

Mr. Wright. I cannot conceive by what principle of reasoning the gentleman can satisfy himself that such a result could possibly, under such circumstances, be attained.

Mr. Vallandigham. History and human nature.

Mr. Dawes. Allow me to ask the gentleman from Ohio, in connection with this remark that he expected that, at some future day, the ballot-box will work a revolution in the South, whether he proposes that we shall lay down our arms and wait for the revolution?

Mr. Vallandigham. I don't propose to lay down my arms at all. I said long since the laying down of arms must be a matter of common consent. But I would, if I had the power, reduce both armies down to a fair and reasonable peace establishment just as speedily as possible. (Laughter on the Republican side.) The people of the Northwest and South can bring about a peace through the ballot-box—the free man's weapon. You have tried fighting for twenty months, and that would not answer.

Mr. Dawes again sought the floor.

Mr. Wright. No sir. I cannot yield any further. What the gentleman from Ohio has just uttered surprises me more than anything he said while he occupied the floor previously. The idea of laying down our arms and permitting the time of our drafted and enlisted men to expire, and a sufficient period to elapse to leave us without an army, is, in my opinion, a most monstrous proposition. Nor do I believe that if we were ever to send a committee from the House, or a joint committee of the two Houses, to wait upon Jeff Davis, such a committee would ever be received and entertained by him. I understand that the Legislature of New Jersey has been making an attempt of this kind, and that their agents were not even received by the officials in the city of Richmond. I have seen such a statement in the newspapers, and take it for what it is worth.

Mr. Perry. There is not one word of truth in the assertion the gentleman has made.

Mr. Wright. I am very glad to hear that it is not true, for I have a better opinion of that State, being half a Jerseyman myself.

Mr. Perry. Perhaps North Carolina could do precisely what members upon this floor have done. On the 22d of July last, they passed a resolution, and what have they done since? Perhaps North Carolina will do the same.

Mr. Wright resumed. He was very glad to hear the member from New Jersey repudiate the idea that any peace committee has been appointed in that State. They have sustained their character as public men of the Government. There is no man, I will venture to say, I do not care what may be his complexion in politics—he may be as black as he pleases upon the extreme radical side, or he may be as deeply imbued with secession sympathies as any man you can find on the Democratic side—there is no man who does not desire peace—not peace upon dishonorable terms, not peace that would destroy our present Government, not peace that would lay us in an humble attitude at the feet of traitors, but peace that shall make liberty live, peace that shall establish the eternal principle handed down to us by our fathers. A peace upon principles that will not defame the character of these men, is that I would see established in this country; not peace that emanates from the hot-bed of

treason in the South or secession in the North. [Applause.]

That is the kind of peace that I want to see established. Neither do I want to see any efforts made that shall attempt to thwart or endanger the success of this principle. The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Vallandigham) has alluded to the result of the late elections as though that established a peace policy. The change of opinion resulted from a want of confidence in the way in which the war was conducted, and the blunders of the Administration. The people intend to save the country still. Mr. Seymour speaks unqualifiedly in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war. No man in Pennsylvania is in favor of peace, on any terms, could maintain a political position in Pennsylvania. As to who is to blame, it is not the part of my resolutions to declare. Perhaps the evil was in the removal of McClellan; perhaps the Administration was wrong in other things. But because blunders are committed, are we to abandon our country and liberty? Great God! is it to be supposed that because a campaign has not come up to the public expectation we are to sue for peace at the foot of treason and traitors?

Because Abraham Lincoln has issued a proclamation emancipating the slaves, are we to allow the republic to be rent asunder? Not at all. We must have time to change all of these matters. Because certain men have triumphed at the recent elections, furnishes no ground for believing that the people favor the abandonment of the war, and of its great feature, the preservation and salvation of the country.

Politicians who indulge in this will find themselves at fault. A storm is ahead. Gentlemen who entertain the idea that the recent elections are the result of a peace policy, will find out, if the army has to be disbanded, and if the Government is to be cut in two, what their responsibility will be to the people of the country, because, as God lives, there shall be a day of reckoning. The man who is on the side of liberty now, his name and reputation shall live forever; and that man who says "Down with your arms, and let the enemy prosper and take possession of your Capitol" shall have a reputation and memory as infamous and damnable as that of the Cowboys of the Revolution.

Mr. Vallandigham. I say amen to that.

Mr. Wright. The gentleman says "Amen!" God bless me! he ought to have a strait jacket on him. [Laughter.]

Mr. Vallandigham. Will the gentleman loan me the one he has been wearing for the last twenty months?

Mr. Wright. If the gentleman gets on my jacket, he will have a better Democratic jacket than he was ever wrapt in during his whole life.

Mr. Vallandigham. Perhaps the gentleman will have the kindness to loan it to me a little while.

Mr. Wright. There is a reckoning in store for men on both sides of this question. There is a record made up of the men who sustain their country in the hour of its trial. I grant you that the Cowboys of the Revolution might have been very respectable people if King George had but succeeded in maintaining his government over the colonies; but as he did not, the name of cowboys and Tories have become somewhat disreputable.

Those who now stay at home enjoying ease and luxury, while loyal men are battling for their country, shall, when this great Government is restored, hear a sound in their ears as terrible as that rung in the ears of the cowboys and Tories of the American Revolution. They need not think that by their crying "peace" our army is to be disbanded and our country destroyed. I differed from the Executive of the nation, and have always differed from the ultra men in the House who want to make this a war of negro emancipation instead of a war for the restoration of the Union. The army went into the field for the purpose of restoring the Government. Its numbers have reached to over 800,000 men—the largest army of ancient or modern times. Its destiny is to protect the flag and preserve the Union, and it has the power and courage to do so, and will do so. [Applause on the floor and in the galleries.]

I do not care how many men there may be singing peace anthems, and crying that blunders have been made with the management of the war. If there were blunders that is no reason why men should turn their backs on the Government and embrace its enemies. We must get along with these blunders the best way we can. We must appeal to the ultra to let the negro alone, then you will have such a united power North as when concentrated against the rebellion will put an end to it forever.

The marks of the men who are attempting to destroy the Government are everywhere, and yet these damnable outlaws who have attempted to destroy liberty have their friends and sympathizers at the North. They are not "my brothers," in the cant phrase of Northern sympathizers. They are rebels. It is only loyal men who are my brothers. [Applause.] Those

men who have been the cause of the sufferings of the country, and who have been the authors of red handed crimes, whose enormity must make humanity blush, have their friends; aiders and abettors, scattered all over the North, and are held up as "public martyrs." These men want us to disband the armies.

I am willing to make peace, but it must be on such terms as shall not destroy my manhood and my liberty, and above all, shall not destroy my country. None others have they a right to demand, and none others will the loyal men of the land ever concede to them. To do so would be to commit a crime, as great as that charged upon the enemy of the Union.

Talk about making terms with these men! Is not this country, with all the institutions of civil liberty which our fathers planted upon this continent, worthy of every effort that men can put forth to save? If 20,000,000 of men cannot defend these institutions against 8,000,000 of rebels, if they must yield, it must be set down not to their weakness, but to the degeneracy of the age, and it is time for us to repent in sorrow over our depravity and our cowardice. We have the men, the money, and the loyalty to accomplish that end, in spite of any cry of "peace" that may come up to us. The only thing for us to decide now is, whether they shall conquer us or we conquer them. When a thief is caught in the act of taking your property and you arrest him, do you stop to listen to his inquiry, and debate the question what are you going to do with him? You hurry him off to the magistrate and leave him with the officers of justice to dispose of.

It is not at this time a debatable question what you are going to do with these men. They are in rebellion and must be put down, and we can put them down, notwithstanding the blunders that have been committed or the obstacles we have had to encounter. But I have my eye upon a single object, which is the polar star of my destiny, the flag of my country, and the gorgeous temple of American liberty; and when I cannot see and behold them any longer, may God Almighty blot out his light forever!

You cannot preserve or restore peace by yielding to men who are fighting to tear down this great temple of liberty. There can be no peace but in their submission. The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Vallandigham) this morning talked of a dividing line between the two sections, and undertook to speak for the great Northwest as to the course he would pursue. In the East he saw a dividing line between the North and South in the Potomac or the Susquehanna, but for the West he saw no such line of demarcation, no line of separation between the broad waters of the Mississippi and Gulf. What could have possessed the gentleman's brain?

Mr. Vallandigham. I sought to show that it could not be established.

Mr. Wright. I will tell the gentleman precisely what inference could, in my judgment, only be legitimately drawn from what he did say.

Mr. Vallandigham. I cannot answer for the gentleman's inferences. I expressly argued against any such line. The gentleman misrepresents me.

Mr. Wright. I have a right to draw my own inferences, and it may be that the event cannot show that they are so very far wrong after all. In the gentleman's plan for the joining of the Northwest with the Southern States in rebellion, he leaves New England, New York and Pennsylvania out.

Mr. Vallandigham. No want them all to go together.

Mr. Wright. Well, I will tell the gentleman he will not get Pennsylvania with any such scheme as that.

Mr. Vallandigham. I suppose the gentleman goes for reunion, does he not?

Mr. Wright. I go upon the principle of the restoration of all the materials that formed this Union, without leaving out one State or Territory.

Mr. Vallandigham. The gentleman has misrepresented me. I am for the reunion of all these States and a hundred more that may be carved out of the limits of this Union.

Mr. Wright. I have no disposition to misrepresent the gentleman from Ohio. My policy is the restoration of all the States and Territories, organized and unorganized, that were once united under our national flag. I desire to see liberty pervading the whole, and peace upon no other terms. I want no armistice. Let me suppose a case. Suppose there is such a peace declared as the gentleman from Ohio would ask, or such a peace as those who, two years ago, were supporting Breckinridge for the Presidency—

Mr. Vallandigham. The gentleman surely does not mean to indicate that I supported Breckinridge?

Mr. Wright. Certainly not. The gentleman supported Douglas, as I supported him. I did not allude to the gentleman.

Mr. Vallandigham. The gentleman seemed to address the remark to me. He is looking at me all the while.

Mr. Wright. Well, I will look some other way. I say, suppose a peace is established—suppose you declare an armistice for thirty or forty days—you need not care about getting your armies together again. The next step would be to establish a boundary. Suppose you establish the Ohio as the line, how long would your peace last? About as long as the peace of Amiens, or the peace of Tilsit, and more fatal in its consequences than that which followed the dismemberment of Poland.

If you establish a boundary line between free and slave labor, peace will not be preserved for six months. Let us meet the difficulty now, and if three hundred thousand lives have been lost already, let us sacrifice three hundred thousand more if necessary, and put an end to rebellion forever. [Applause.] There is universal consent among the masses for the vigorous prosecution of the war, however the leaders may have faltered. I know the negro emancipation system has created dissatisfaction, but the Government has power and strength enough to overcome these and put down rebellion effectually.

We learn from these peace men that France and England have a desire to interfere in this contest on this continent. If they do, we then fight for empire, and our battle ground will commemorate the deeds of a roll of men, who, if they fail, fought for liberty and the rights of man. Our cause is worthy of success, and we can be only defeated in a morbid sensibility, which has found, unhappily, a lodgment in the North, which is in sympathy with the blackest treason.

The men who entertain these views may flourish now, but a day of retribution will come. The mask shall be torn from the face of the leaders, and their followers shall stand aghast at their moral deformity.

There has been cause for popular complaint and distrust as to the conduct of the war and management of public affairs. But there has been no cause as yet for them to abandon the Union and desert their Government. Demagogues cannot corrupt the people, and woe to the men who have deceived them. The people desire peace, but peace on terms alike honorable to them and the success of free principles. They want peace, but with a whole Union and an army; other terms they will indignantly reject.

Mr. Speaker, where I stood when the rebellion broke out I stand to-day—on the same platform. I have undergone no change in my sentiments or opinions. I denounced the rebellion at the threshold—I denounce it now. I have no terms to make with traitors, which look to the destruction of the Union. I am satisfied none other can be obtained. The war has cost me its trials and tribulations. I can truly close my remarks with a quotation from an ancient philosopher, uttered over the dead body of his son, slain in battle:

"I should have blushed if Cato's house had stood secure and flourished in a civil war."

When is a chair like a lady's dress? When it is sat-in.

Why are authors who treat of physiognomy like soldiers? Because they write about face.

When is a clock on the stairs dangerous? When it runs down.

Why was little Tom Thumb like a great weakness? Because he was infinitesimal.

Why is a well trained horse like a benevolent man? He stops at the sound of woe.

What is that which no one wishes to have, and one wishes to loose? A bald head.

Why is the treadmill like a true convert? Because its turning is the result of conviction.

Why should a gouty man make his will? To have his legatees (leg at ease.)

What do the sailors do with the knots a ship makes in a day?

A pretty female artist may draw the men equally with a brush and a blush.

What is the greatest curiosity in the world? A woman's.

Look out for paint, as the girl said when a fellow went to kiss her.

It is easy to say grace, but not half so easy to possess it.

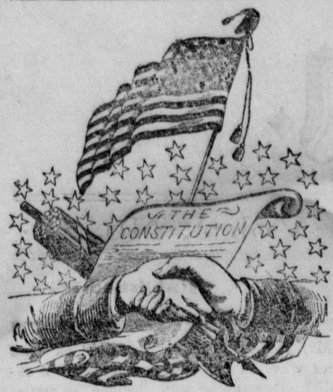
The nightcap would be the cap of liberty—if it were not for the curtain lectures.

Don't fret on account of your bankruptcy. Your creditors will do it for you.

Don't take too much interest in the affairs of your neighbors. Six per cent. will do.

The young lady who took the gentleman's fancy, has returned it with thanks.

"Caught in her own net," as the man said when he saw one of the fair sex bitted in her crinoline.



THE WHIG.

OUR COUNTRY IS OUR PARTY.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY, JAN. 31, 1863.

The Army of the Potomac—Appointment of Gen. Hooker.

The appointment of Gen. Hooker to the command of the Army of the Potomac will be welcomed by all who love a good and gallant and energetic commander. This is the reputation which Gen. Hooker has earned on many a field, and which he possesses to-day in an eminent degree. He has had the singular good fortune to go through the war without being committed to any faction, and without permitting his name to be given to any party but that of his country. In whatever position Gen. Hooker has been placed, he has done his duty. Until he fought his way to distinction, no one held a more humble position. He was called from civil life among the first Presidential army appointments, and in the latter part of July was placed in command of a brigade, which was stationed at Bladensburg for the defence of Washington. He was subsequently placed in command of the force in lower Maryland, and when McClellan moved to the Peninsula he accompanied him. It is no exaggeration to say, that in that campaign Gen. Hooker won the greater share of the laurels. He speedily became known as a daring, bold, audacious, fighting man, who always pressed his way until he obtained an advantage, and pushed his advantage until he obtained a victory. At Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, and down to Antietam, he never entered a battle without doing himself great renown. He takes command of an army that knows him. They have seen him tried, and they feel that they can trust his valor and his genius.

And yet it is not without a feeling of regret that we part with Gen. Burnside. He is a general whom we love, and his retirement will be regarded with universal sorrow. There is so much about Gen. Burnside to draw us to him—so much bravery; such a high sense of honor; so much self-sacrificing magnanimity—that he will always be remembered with affection and esteem. He did not seek to be placed in the command of the Army of the Potomac. He felt his own weakness—that he wanted those transcendent qualities that enable a man to control thousands of fellow-men, and lead them to victory. In North Carolina, where he commanded an expedition, he did his work well, and gained many important victories. When he joined the Army of the Potomac he labored zealously to contribute to its triumph, and at Antietam his magnificent valor reflected glory upon our arms. The history of his connection with the Army of the Potomac is one that will do him honor. His defeat at Fredericksburg will not be remembered as a defeat, for it placed him among the noblest characters in history. We understand that he has asked for a furlough of thirty days, and that, in connection with Gen. Sumner and Gen. Franklin, he retires from the army. This will leave the work of reorganization in the hands of Gen. Hooker, and when the work is complete we feel confident that they will again be called into the field.

These changes indicate a greater change in our military policy. What this country wants is military success, and, profiting by the experience we have gained, the President will promote and cherish merit until success is gained. We have every faith in Gen. Hooker. He has fought his way to his present high position, and his merit deserves the recognition it has received. He may fail, for there is no test of ability to command an army but experience. It may be that while possessing the great qualities that have made him so successful and popular, he wants the great quality of all. If such should be the case, then Gen. Hooker must give way to others. It is not men that we advance, but victory. We can have no personal preferences in a time like this, for we only desire the tri-

umph of our arms. How best to attain it is the aim of the President. For this reason he has made these changes in the Army of the Potomac. The policy which prompts them is the true one, and we think in the present case it will be crowned with success.

Sketch of Maj. Gen. Hooker.

Major General Joseph Hooker was born in Massachusetts about the year 1817, and is consequently about 45 years of age. He entered West Point in 1833, and graduated in 1837, standing No. 28 in a class which included Generals Benham, Williams, Sedgwick, etc., of the Union army, and Generals Bragg, Mackall and Early of the rebel forces. At the outbreak of the war with Mexico he accompanied Brigadier General Hamar as aid-de-camp, and was breveted captain for gallant conduct in several conflicts at Monterey. In March, 1847, he was appointed assistant adjutant general, with the rank of captain. At the National Bridge he distinguished himself, and was breveted major; and at Chapultepec he again attracted attention by his gallant and meritorious conduct, and was breveted lieutenant colonel.

At the close of the war with Mexico he withdrew from the service, and soon afterwards emigrated to California. The outbreak of the rebellion found him there, and he was one of the first old West Pointers who offered his services to the Government. He was one of the first batch of brigadier generals of volunteers appointed by President Lincoln on the 17th May, 1861, and was, on his arrival, placed in command of a brigade of the Army of the Potomac, and subsequently of a division. From July, 1861, to February, 1862, he was stationed in Southern Maryland, on the north shore of the Potomac, his duty being to prevent the rebels crossing the river. This duty he performed admirably.

When the Army of the Potomac moved to the Peninsula, Hooker accompanied them in charge of a division. In the contest at Williamsburg his division bravely stood the brunt of battle. At Fair Oaks the men again showed their valor, and the general his fighting qualities. In the various contests Hooker took his part and bravely went through with his share of the seven days' fight. When McClellan's army was placed under the command of Gen. Pope, we find the names of "Fighting Joe Hooker" and the late General Kearney mentioned together in the thickest of the struggle; and again at South Mountain and Sharpsburg he seems to have been second to no one. At the latter fight he was shot through the foot and obliged to leave the field.

When he had recovered from his wound sufficiently to take the field in a litter he did so, and was made commanding general in the fifth army corps. On the 14th of November, he was placed in command of the centre grand division of General Burnside's army in Virginia. His promotions have since taken place: On July 4, 1862, he was promoted to a major generalship of volunteers; and on the 20th of September, 1862, was appointed a brigadier general of the regular army, in the place of General Mansfield, deceased.

From the Auditor General's Report we extract the following figures, showing the amount paid into and received from the State Treasury by Blair county during the year:

Amount paid into Treasury.	
Tax on real and personal estate,	\$10,400 18
Tavern Licenses,	811 93
Retailers' Licenses,	1,457 88
Circuses, &c.,	47 50
Distilleries and Breweries,	133 00
Billiard Rooms, &c.,	57 00
Beer, Eating Houses and Restaurants,	237 50
Patent Medicines	1 80
Pamphlet Laws	95
Militia Tax,	354 18
Millers Tax,	86 45
Tax on writs, wills, deeds, &c.,	537 38
Total,	\$14,125 75

Amount Received from Treasury.	
Pensions and Gratuities,	\$ 40 00
Common Schools,	2,524 40

Total,	\$2,564 40
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Showing an excess of amount paid into the Treasury over the amount received therefrom, of \$11,561 35.

From the same report we learn that the valuation of the real and personal estate in this county, for 1862,

was	\$5,046,640 00
Tax assessed thereon,	13,044 85
Population of county	27,785
No. of Taxables,	6,311

HOW TO AVOID ANOTHER DRAFT.—Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania, has introduced a bill in Congress to arm and equip 300,000 negroes to carry on the war. This is a first rate way to avoid another draft and keep the white men at home. Set the negroes at work, and draft those white men only who do not agree to and who oppose the arming and equipping of the negro. There are some mean men of that kind in the North who ought to be put in front of the battle.

The mass of patent Democratic editorials now consists of 'Nigger! Nigger! Nigger!—Abolition! Abolition! Abolition!' Like the foolish scamp who falsely cried Wolf! wolf! until nobody believed a word he said.

TO OUR LADY READERS.—The extreme nausea and disgust inflicted on many ladies by their male relatives and friends, who persist in Chewing Tobacco, call for some means of alleviation. Ladies who wish to institute a radical reform in this respect among the gentlemen of their immediate circle, should send to O. SPOTSWOOD, 129 Spring street, New York, for his "ANTIDOTE FOR TOBACCO." By its use the craving appetite may be allayed and prevented. The Antidote is not disagreeable to the taste, and is a powerful and invigorating Tonic. Price 36c. per package. Five packages for \$1. Sent free by mail on receipt of price. Full instructions for use are sent with each package.

We ask the attention of our readers to the patriotic speech of Col. Wright, published on our first page, in answer to that arch demagogue, Vallandigham. The speech gives the most unalloyed pleasure to all loyal men, and is one of the ablest and most convincing arguments in favor of the war policy for putting down the rebellion.

DINNER TO HON. SIMON CAMERON.—On Friday last, Hon. Salmon P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury, gave a dinner to the Hon. Simon Cameron. It was a reunion of the personal friends of the distinguished Pennsylvanian, at the residence of one between whom and Gen. Cameron the most pleasing social and enduring feelings of friendship have ever existed.

Gen. Butler has been ordered back to New Orleans to resume his command. As soon as he arrives there, Gen. Banks will proceed with the great feature of his original expedition—the invasion and possession of Texas, and the restoration of that State to the Union as a free commonwealth.

Mr. Hopkins, of Westmoreland, has introduced into the House at Harrisburg, a bill to restore the Tonnage Tax on the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

We invite the attention of our dealers in Stationery, &c., to the advertisement in our paper of John J. Merritt, No. 18 Beekman street, N. Y. We think you would do well by giving him a call.

TAX ON BONDS, MORTGAGES, &c.—In reply to an inquiry, Commissioner Boutwell has written an explanatory letter to Hon. Edward McPherson in which he says: "I have to state, that the common form of Judgment Bonds, and notes in use in Pennsylvania; require to be stamped as follows:

"The bond, as a personal bond requires a mortgage stamp, under head of 'mortgage,' Schedule B.

"The power, or warrant of Attorney, to confess judgment thereon, under head of 'Bills of Exchange Inland,' (Schedule B, p. 88.) And also general power stamps, as in case above.

"The above ruling will apply to the forms of bonds and notes in ordinary use in your State."

OFFICIAL.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
17th COLLECTION DISTRICT, PA.
JOHNSTOWN, NOV. 19, 1862.

Know all men by these presents, that I, Samuel J. Royer, Collector of the Seventeenth Congressional District of Pennsylvania, composed of the counties of Cambria, Blair, Huntingdon and Mifflin, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the public debt," do hereby nominate and appoint James H. Bell, of Hollidaysburg, Penna., Deputy Collector for the county of Blair, hereby vesting in the said James H. Bell full power and authority to act in the premises.

[L.S.] Witness my hand and seal this 19th day of November, A. D. 1862.

SAMUEL J. ROYER.

For The Blair County Whig.

Go to the Prayer-Meeting.

Prayer, dear reader, whether in the closet, in the family, or the prayer-meeting, is a means of grace instituted by God for advancement in the divine life, for the development of christian faculties, and for the renewal of spiritual strength. What, may I ask, is more calculated to fill the soul of mind with joy and gladness, than to dwell upon the beauties of the Christian religion, and prayer is one of these soul-inspiring beauties. Prayer elevates the soul, and carries it away in ecstasy to the abodes of the "Spirits of just men made perfect." Prayer climbs the ladder of faith, and brings down from the Most High the blessings designed for the people of God. Prayer is the sublimest strains that mortal lips or tongue can utter, and fills the soul with the glory of God. Prayer makes the dark cloud of trial and temptation disperse, and illuminates the soul with the sweet and inspiring influences of the Holy Spirit. It is the duty of all to pray, and not a duty alone, but it is also a privilege. And oh! what an inestimable privilege—a privilege above all privileges, to hold sweet communion and fellowship with that God who fills the immensity of space with his presence. Christ, in his sojourn on the earth, taught by precept and example, the duty and importance of prayer.

Attend, then, the prayer-meeting; what encouragement and pleasure to the Christian to meet the brethren in prayer. Let your attendance on the meeting be regular and constant. If your faith is weak, go. If your love is chilled, go. If your hope be clouded, go. Every professed Christian should be sure, if possible, to go, that the activities of the soul may be stirred up and drawn out in the service of Christ. If you have long stayed away, and the christian armor has got rusty, go. Prayer makes it bright, burnishes the shield, the sword, the helmet, and the breastplate of righteousness. Go, if only a few are expected to be there, for if you stay away you will make the number still less. Go expecting the blessings and refreshings of the Holy Spirit, and expecting to meet Christ there, agreeably to his promise that, where two or three meet in my name, I will be in the midst of them. Be sure to go, always to the prayer-meeting, when possible, even at the sacrifice of worldly pleasure, ease, and profit in worldly things, and you will find a rich reward in it to your own soul, and see its effect upon the Church. Go, and when you are on your death-bed you will thank God for the institution of the prayer-meeting. Go, and in the hour of death you will not regret, but rejoice that you spent so many evenings at the prayer-meeting. Go with your heart in a proper frame, and it will be no dry gathering, but a joyous festivity, a rich harvest of grace to your soul. Go praying, and you will come away praying and rejoicing in the love of God. If a gloomy cloud hangs over your heart, go and unite with the brethren in fervent prayer, and a flood of light from the celestial city will burst in upon your soul; all darkness will flee, and you will feel like a new creature.—Yes, you will feel to praise and magnify the name of the Lord for all his goodness, love, and mercy toward you; you will rejoice that you went to the prayer-meeting, that you set out in the service of God, and that you gave your heart a sacrifice to its giver, God!

Pray, and Satan will flee from you, for "Satan trembles when he sees the weakest saint upon his knees." We have many difficulties to contend against; we meet with many hindrances, but prayer overcomes them all. Our hopes are confirmed, our prospects for heaven brightened, and our love to God increased. Pray, then, fervently and in the spirit; if it be but a few words, pray, and God will hear and bless you. Pray in the prayer-meeting; pray in your family, and teach your children to hush the accents of prayer; pray in your closet; pray in the morning twilight; pray in the evening twilight; pray in the dark and silent watches of the night, and God will reward you openly.

MENSAANA INCORPORATED.
Sinking Valley, Jan. 14, 1863.

Letter from the 84th Reg't, P. V.
CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
January 21, 1863.

Mr Editor: As it is a long time since I have given you any information relative to the 84th Reg't, P. V., I thought that a brief account of our location and operations may not prove uninteresting to you and the many readers of your interesting and patriotic paper, the "Whig."

We are at present encamped on the Washington and Richmond Railroad, about two miles east of Falmouth, and have a beautiful camping ground, convenient to water, and near by Stoneman's switch, where there is a regular station and Post Commissary.

The boys have, since the battle of Fredericksburg, been busily engaged in constructing log huts, which they cover with their shelter tents, and provide with a fireplace and chimney at one end. When completed, these Lilliputian domicils make quite comfortable quarters for the soldiers; but for the timber of which these cabins are built, the woods of this section of the Old Dominion had to suffer. Rails, the soldiers' principal fire wood, are getting very scarce, and consequently the mighty Oak, King of the forest, must yield to supply their place.

The farm upon which we are located was no doubt a beautiful and tolerably well improved place, ere the ravages of war left their marks of destruction upon it; now it is converted into a regular commons, with scarcely a vestige remaining to tell what it had been, except the old mansion house standing upon a prominent elevation in a beautiful grove of trees, which made a beautiful yard. Here Gen. Stoneman had his headquarters. From this point there is an extensive view all over the surrounding country, but the eye meets with nothing but a vast desolate plain, upon which there is scarcely a relic left to show that it was once partly cultivated and inhabited.

We are now under marching orders, to be ready at a moment's notice. Part of Sumner's corps has already moved up the Rappahannock; the pontoon train, and nearly all the light artillery were taken with the corps. It may happen that before this reaches you we will have another brush with the rebels. The boys feel anxious for another encounter, wherein they expect to avenge themselves for the unfortunate disaster of Fredericksburg, and a forward movement cannot be accomplished too speedily, as delay rather discourages the army. Our soldiers exhibit no signs of reluctance to go into another battle, and I assure you they will fight still more desperate than in any previous engagement.

The greatest embarrassment existing in a large portion of the Army of the Potomac, is the long absence of the paymaster. Our division (Gen. Whipple's) has not received any pay for over six months, and the boys are getting exceedingly short of

change, so much so, that it is with difficulty they obtain tobacco, paper and postage stamps. Yet this is not the greatest misfortune. Many of our soldiers receive letters from home that their families are destitute, and consequently remain reluctantly in the army. But thanks to the good citizens of little Blair for the generous assistance they bestow upon our families during our absence. Were it not for their philanthropic dispositions, our families would doubtless share no better fate than those of less charitable portions of the country. Those "ministering angels," the ladies of Hollidaysburg, have manifested their kindness by sending us a supply of good warm stockings, upon the reception of which three hearty cheers were given in honor of the fair donors. Many a prayer will ascend for the performers of this benevolent act. May God bless them.

The 84th is generally in a pretty healthy condition. Robt. Johnson, of Williamsburg, (Co. E.) is now Acting Adjutant of the Regiment. He is a fine officer, and is universally esteemed by the soldiers.—Capt. Alex. Dobbins displayed more than ordinary bravery on the battle-field of Fredericksburg, where he contracted sickness, and he is now undergoing a course of medicine. I hope he will soon be restored to take command of his company.

On Sunday night, quite an excitement prevailed in our camp, in consequence of the 163d N. Y. V. being consolidated with the N. Y. Fire Zouaves. The 163d refused to join their new comrades, when a brigade of infantry and some cavalry surrounded their camp and compelled them to go. They say their Lieut. Colonel sold them for \$4,500.

Respectfully yours,
D. B. HOUCK.

Resignation of Gen. Burnside.

Rumored Removal of Gens. Sumner and Franklin

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, January 26, 1863.—This forenoon Gen. Burnside turned over the command of the army of the Potomac to Gen. Hooker, who came to headquarters for that purpose. As soon as the change became known, a considerable number of superior officers called on Gen. Burnside and took their parting leave with many regrets. The following is Gen. Burnside's address to the army:

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Camp near Falmouth, Jan. 26.—General Orders No. 9.—By direction of the President of the United States, the commanding General this day transfers the command of this army to Major General Joseph Hooker.

The short time that he has directed your movements has not been fruitful of victory or any considerable advancement of our lines, but it has again demonstrated an amount of courage, patience and endurance that under more favorable circumstances would have accomplished great results. Continue to exercise these virtues. Be true in your devotion to your country and the principles you have sworn to maintain. Give to the brave and skillful General who has so long been identified with your organization and who is now your commander your full and cordial support and you will deserve success.

In taking an affectionate leave of the entire army, from which he separates with so much regret, he may be pardoned if he bids an especial farewell to his long tried associates of the 9th corps. His prayers are that God may be with you and grant you continued success until the rebellion is crushed.

MAJ. GEN. BURNSIDE.
LEWIS RICHMOND, A. A. G.

It is understood that Generals Sumner and Franklin have also been relieved from the commands of the right and left grand divisions, but the names of their successors have not been divulged, if appointed. Gen. Burnside with most of his late staff have been allowed thirty days leave of absence. They will go to New York. The weather is warm and pleasant and the mud is fast drying up.

Organization of the New York Legislature.

The Republican Candidate Elected.
ALBANY, Jan. 26.

The Assembly has at length succeeded in effecting its organization. According to the agreement made before the adjournment on Saturday evening, the Assembly this morning proceeded to the ballot for Speaker, and Mr. Callicot, Union Democrat of Brooklyn, the Republican candidate, was elected.

The Democratic press and politicians are bawling themselves hoarse over the 'great victory' accomplished by the election of Buckalew. Victory over whom? Is it for a victory over Frank Hughes and their other party candidates they are so exultant? Or is it a victory over the scoundrels among their own members, whom they had to threaten to murder; and to scare into voting for Buckalew by craning the halls of the State capitol with the killers and bouncers of Philadelphia and other bullies of their party from all portions of the State? Having a clear majority on joint ballot, they have no victory over the Republicans to brag of.

Measles are prostrating the Volunteers by hundreds, the Hospitals are crowded with them, soldiers are warned in time. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are positively infallible in the cure of this disease, occasional doses of them will preserve the health even under the greatest exposures. Only 25 cents per Box.

The McDowell Court of Inquiry.

Interesting Letter of the President to Gen. McClellan.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16, 1863.
Gen. Ricketts was examined, testifying that the road by which he was ordered to march by Gen. McDowell, on the morning of the 28th of August, was so obstructed by wagons in his front as greatly to impede the progress of his command.

Maj. Gen. Hitchcock was next called. He testified at length relative to the forces which left for the protection of Washington when McClellan's army started for the Peninsula.

In the course of his testimony, the following letter from the President of the United States was laid before the court:

WASHINGTON, April 9, 1862.

To Maj. Gen. McClellan:

MY DEAR SIR: Your despatches, complaining that you are not properly sustained, while they do not offend me, pain me very much. Blenker's division was withdrawn from you before you left here, and you knew the pressure under which I did it, and, as I thought, acquiesced in it—certainly not without reluctance.

After you left I ascertained that less than 20,000 unorganized men, without a single field battery, were all you designed to be left for the defence of Washington and Manassas Junction, and a part of these even was to go to Gen. Hooker's old position. Gen. Banks' corps, once designed for Manassas Junction, was divided and tied up on the line of Winchester and Strasburg, and could not leave it without again exposing the Upper Potomac and the Baltimore and Ohio road. This presented, or would present, when Gens. McDowell or Sumner should be gone, a great temptation to the enemy to turn back from the Rappahannock and sack Washington. My explicit directions that Washington should, by the judgment of all the commanders of the corps, be left entirely secure, had been entirely neglected. It was precisely this that drove me to detain McDowell. I do not forget that I was satisfied with your arrangement to leave Banks at Manassas Junction, but when that arrangement was broken up, and nothing was substituted for it, of course, I was not satisfied. I was constrained to substitute something for it myself.

And now allow me to ask, do you really think I should permit the line from Richmond via Manassas Junction to this city to be entirely open except what resistance could be prevented by less than 20,000 unorganized troops? This is a question which the country will not allow me to evade.

There is a curious mystery about the number of troops now with you. I telegraphed you on the 6th, saying that you had over 100,000 men with you. I had just obtained from the Secretary of War a statement taken, as he said, from your own returns, making 105,000 then with you and en route to you. You now say you will have but 85,000 when all en route to you shall have reached you. How can this discrepancy of 35,000 be accounted for?

As to Gen. Wool's command, I understand it is doing for you precisely what a like number of your own would have to do if that command was away. I suppose the whole force which has gone forward to you is with you by this time, and, if so, I think it is the precise time for you to strike a blow. By delay the enemy will readily gain on you—that is, he will gain faster by fortifications and reinforcements than you can by reinforcements alone; and once more, let me tell you it is indispensable to you that you strike a blow. I am powerless to help this; you will do me the justice to remember I always opposed going down the bay in search of a field, instead of fighting at or near Manassas, as only shifting and not surmounting a difficulty; that we would find the same enemy and the same or equal entrenchments at either place. The country will not fail to note—it is noting now, that the present hesitation to move upon an entrenched enemy is but the story of Manassas repeated.

I beg to assure you that I have never written or spoken to you in greater kindness of feeling than now, nor with a fuller purpose to sustain you, so far as in my most anxious judgment I consistently can. But you must act.

Yours, very truly,
A. LINCOLN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES.—The expectation of our citizens that this gallant corps would be ordered to Harrisburg for the purpose of recruiting their skeleton ranks are doomed to disappointment. The Reserves will remain on the battle field to inspire by their unparalleled deeds of heroism the armies of the Union. Doubtless that undaunted though now sadly diminished phalanx, in whose charge the honor of our state has ever remained untarnished, may yet have the privilege of deciding the last great Waterloo of the Rebellion.

Mrs. F. W. Lander, widow of Gen. Lander, formerly Miss Davenport, the actress, has been appointed Lady Superintendent of the Hospitals in the Department of the South, and will soon proceed with her mother to Port Royal, where they will reside.

If a man has but one foot, he never treads on his own toes.

He must be a person of very insignificant standing who is always standing upon his dignity.

Why is the man who beats his wife, like a thorough-bred animal? Because he is a perfect brute.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.



Forever last that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us!
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1863.

Soldiers' Bounty and Back Pay.

THE undersigned, United States Attorney, for the collection of soldiers' claims against the government, will visit Washington city in the course of two or three weeks, for the purpose of obtaining the back pay and bounty of each discharged disabled or deceased soldier or their heirs as have already placed their claims in our hands for collection, and we would take this occasion to remind all others who may entrust us with like claims, that they will be promptly and faithfully attended to, during our contemplated visit to the National Capital, if left at our office in Hollidaysburg, any time previous to the first of March. We have taken much pains to inform ourselves thoroughly of all the varied ramifications of "Red Tape" process of collection of claims, and will cheerfully communicate all desired information to applicants, and furnish all the necessary blanks. No charge will be made where the application is unsuccessful; but where successful, the money or a draft therefor, will be immediately conveyed to the applicant, and a small fee only exacted for time, trouble, and expenses. For the further information of those interested, we publish below the following specifications and directions:

BOUNTY.

Each volunteer is entitled to the bounty at the end of the war, or after he has served two years.

When an officer or soldier is killed or dies in the service, or while he is returning home, or from disease contracted while in the service, his friends are entitled to his arrears of pay and the bounty, in the following order:

- 1st. The widow.
- 2d. The children, if no widow.
- 3d. The father, if no widow or children.
- 4th. The mother, if the father is dead.
- 5th. The brothers and sisters collectively, if both parents are dead.
- 6th. The legal heirs, according to the statutes of the State in which the deceased had his domicile.

Administrators are appointed when necessary, and guardians act for the wards.

BACK PAY.

Resigned officers can receive their pay immediately, by sending us their "acceptance of resignation," the name of place, time when, and the name of paymaster by whom they were last paid; and the number of horses and servants they employed in the service. We make up the accounts, collect the pay due, and remit according to directions.

Discharged soldiers can have their pay collected, by sending us their certificate of discharge and duplicate "final settlements." If they do not have the proper papers, we will procure those that are necessary from their officers.

INVALID PENSIONS.

Invalid Pensions, to continue during life, are allowed all officers or soldiers who have been wounded, disabled, or become diseased while in the service of the United States, and in either of the three months or three years' service during the present war.

A half-pension for five years will also be allowed the widow, or if no widow, the children under sixteen years of age of officers and soldiers who have died or been killed in the service during the present or any previous war. To obtain these pensions, certain certificates and affidavits are essential, among which must be an affidavit of proof of identity; certificate of the commissioned officer under whom the applicant served, and the surgeon's certificate as to the applicant's disability—the nature of it, as when, where and how the wounds were received, or the disease contracted; and the degree of it as "one-half," "three-fourths," &c. These documents must accompany the applicant's declaration.

Send us all the papers in the possession of the applicant, with a brief statement of as many facts pertaining to the case as can be ascertained.

We have facilities for procuring proofs and necessary papers that are wanting.

Upon receipt of an application, we will immediately remit the necessary blanks, that can be understood by any one who applies.

It is important that all persons having such claims should have them properly made out, and presented at once, as the necessary evidence can be much more easily obtained now than it can be after much delay.

JOHN BROTHLINE,
U. S. Attorney for Soldiers and their heirs.

BOROUGH ELECTION.—The election for Borough officers will take place on the third Friday (20th) of February.

Owing to the absence of Mr. Blair, our action for trespass against Altoona Borough will not come up next week.

STEWART.—The Board of Directors have appointed Obed E. Crissman Steward of the Poor House vice Edward McGraw, resigned.

RESIGNED.—Rev. R. W. Oliver, late pastor of the Episcopal Church, Altoona, has resigned his position as Chaplain in the army, and resumed the charge of his congregation in that place.

We are informed that Maj. George Raymond, of this place, has resigned his position under the Government as Commercial Agent at Balize, Honduras, and, with his family, is now in Washington city.

On Wednesday and Wednesday night snow fell 15 inches deep. Cold and dreary winter is upon us. Some will sleigh and dance—others will suffer from cold and want. Who will relieve the latter and forsake the former?

We came up last week in the car conducted by David T. Caldwell, of Altoona. Dave has sufficient brains to do the figuring necessary to conduct a car, but we have a very poor opinion of his judgment in regard to the comfort of his passengers. He had one large stove in each end of his car, which he was very careful to keep red hot all the time. Thus, whilst the snow was melting outside, he did not seem to know that he dare abate the heat within. We would recommend him to travel a trip or two with the model conductor, and learn his ways.

PROTRACTED MEETING.—The protracted meeting is still being kept up in the Methodist church in Altoona, and it is to be hoped is resulting in much good. In the United Brethren church a similar meeting is now in progress, with every prospect of success. The Winebreanians have also opened a meeting in Logan Hall, where services are held nightly. The Presbyterian church has also been holding meetings, and raised \$1600 to pay off their debt.

AN IMPOSTER.—The Johnstown Tribune says a fellow has been travelling through portions of that county, representing himself as a general agent for the New York and Philadelphia press, and soliciting subscribers for the same. He is an imposter, of course, and as it is not improbable that he may find his way into this county, we caution our citizens against being taken in by him.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—None of all the properties advertised by the Sheriff to be struck down on Monday, were sold, except the W. W. Jackson land, near Gaysport, and the William Robeson property, in Snyder township. The first was bought by A. S. Morrow, Esq. for \$1430.00. The last was bought by B. L. Hewit, Esq. for \$1205.00.

We understand that J. M. Kinhead, Esq., has recently sold the well known Yellow Springs property for \$19,500, to Mr. J. H. Patterson, of that place. It is not long since he had sold it for seventeen thousand dollars, and was very much offended at the purchaser for backing out. So we go. It contains 308 acres.

On the night of the 21st inst. the clothes-lines of Jacob Andrews, on the lower end of Blair street, in this place, was robbed of shirts, children's clothing, sheets, pillow cases, quilts, table cloths, towels, &c. Smith Hollar's, Charles Hughes', John Mitchell's and John Rudle's were also robbed the same night.

Capt. H. C. Beamer, of Duaneville, of the First Penn'a. Reserve Cavalry is now at home on a furlough to recuperate his health. He expects to be able to return to the service in 30 days.

Albert S. Beamer, private in Company G. (Capt. McKee's) 125th Reg't., lost his arm at Antietam, and is now at home doing well.

BAIRD EAGLE VALLEY R. R.—On and after Monday next a regular passenger train will be run on the above road, leaving Tyrone at 8.00 A. M., arriving at Bellefonte at 10.30 A. M., returning leave Bellefonte at 3.30 P. M., and arriving at Tyrone at 6 P. M.

Court Proceedings.

The attendance at Court this week was pretty large. Monday was taken up hearing applications for continuances, and in granting attachments for absent witnesses. All the causes on the civil list were continued on Monday except two, viz: Sarah K. Shoenberger vs. Lloyd, Holliday & Co. and others, and Garber's Executors vs. A. P. Wilson. There were but few cases of importance in the Quarter Sessions. We give an abstract of the business in that Court as follows:

Commonwealth vs. Weightman. Indictment, Forcible Entry. Continued on application of Defendant. Bill found at October sessions.

Com. vs. Susan Kessner. Indictment, Bigamy. Continued on application of defendant.

Com. vs. Jacob Bollinger. Indictment, Assault and Battery. "True Bill." Defendant pleads guilty and submits.

Com. A. J. Russ. Indictment, Malicious Mischief. Grand Jury return "not a true bill," and that Jacob Bollinger, the prosecutor pay the costs of prosecution. Sentenced accordingly.

Com. vs. John B. Hoover. Indictment, "Assault and Battery." Grand Jury return not a true bill, and that Joseph Whitehead the prosecutor pay the costs of prosecution.

Com. vs. Joseph Whitehead. Indictment, Assault and Battery. True Bill. Defendant tried and found guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of five dollars and costs.

Com. vs. Charles Claiborne. Indictment, Forcible Entry and Battery. True Bill. Amanda Jane Yerger, prosecutrix. Defendant

tried and acquitted, and county to pay costs.

This was a somewhat remarkable case. The defence set up was a novel one, viz: that the prosecutrix was mistaken as to the identity of the gay "Lathario" who had imposed on her affections. That the defendant was not the man, but "another fellow" was. There was no allegation on the part of the defence, that the prosecutrix had wilfully sworn falsely, but simply that she was mistaken as to identity. The Jury seem to have come to the same conclusion after having been out about three hours. We have seen all manner of defences set up in these cases, at every Court, for the last fifteen years, but we do not remember that any of them were successful. It occurs to us that Claiborne is the first man, charged with this offence, who has been acquitted in this Court since the county was organized. It is likely the "other fellow" will now be made for the mark, as the District Attorney is after him with a sharp stick. We hope he will get the right man this time.

Com. vs. John Stroup. Indictment, Forcible Entry and Battery. True Bill. Defendant pleads guilty and submits. Usual sentence imposed.

Com. vs. Henry Weaver. Indictment, Adultery. True Bill. Continued to April sessions.

Com. vs. Ellen Burget. Indictment, Forcible Entry. True Bill. Continued to April sessions.

Com. vs. Joshua Price. Indictment, Fraudulently concealing property to evade creditors. True Bill. Continued to April sessions.

Com. vs. Matilda Green. Indictment, Larceny. Not a true Bill. County to pay costs.

The case of Sarah K. Shoenberger vs. Lloyd, Holliday & Co. et al, a "feigned issue" awarded by the Court to determine the title of certain personal property at Rebecca Furnace, levied on by the Sheriff as the property of E. H. Lytle, is on trial as we go to press. We will give a report of the case next week, as it presents some features of interest to our readers.

Letter from Frankstown.

FRANKSTOWN, January 23.
Mr. Editor:—Seeing a communication from Allegheny tp., in which the writer gives an account of the "Institutes" in that part of the county, and of which he spoke in very exalted terms, I was greatly pleased with one word he used when speaking of the attendance of the Teachers, and that was the word "General." Now, in regard to the Institutes in this place, they are inferior to none in the County, and from what I have been informed by visitors, superior to many; but we have not the attendance of teachers that we ought to have. It is true, we have the majority of them (eight out of eleven) all the time; but there are three of them who would rather lose their dollar per day, than attend them. Why this is the case, I do not know.

But we have, also, in this place, a "Literary Society," and it is in a most flourishing condition. Let the night be clear or cloudy, the roads dry or muddy, the weather warm or cold, we have a full, sometimes crowded house. The following list of exercises are gone through every night in the Society:

- 1st. Reading the minutes of the preceding meeting.
- 2d. Reading of Essay.
- 3d. Reading a select piece of prose or poetry.
- 4th. General discussion of a question.
- 5th. Reading of the Society's Paper; (for we have an Editor.)
- 6th. Criticism.
- 7th. Report of the Committee of Arrangements.
- 8th. Adjournment.

We have an energetic, determined President; a close-discerning Critic; an excellent Secretary; an able Editor, and a most attentive and well behaved audience.

I cannot avoid, just here, mentioning a freak of the Committee of Arrangements, some time ago. They reported a question, for discussion, that amounted to about the following import:

"Are Lawyers necessary for the benefit of Society?"

I hope we shall be excused for taking a question of that kind; but we either couldn't help it, or didn't help it.

YOP.

Destructive Fire in Lewistown.

The largest fire that has visited our town for a number of years broke out on Sunday evening last, about eight o'clock, in the stables attached to the Union Hotel, kept by Thomas Mayes, and a few moments after its discovery had enveloped in flames Francis McClure's on the West and H. Zerbo's on the East, and thence extended to P. Spangler's and R. U. Jacobs, all of which were consumed with most of their contents. A stable across the alley was also burned and a large shed attached so much injured as almost to render it worthless. Mr. Beatty from Pottsville, had six horses in the stable all of which were burnt. Mr. D. Frank, a brother of Nathan, had three, which, with some new harness, fell a prey to the flames; and Mr. Mayes lost a fine animal and a cow, together with a considerable stock of feed, hay, &c. Mr. Spangler lost four hogs. All the stables contained hay and various other articles, but little of which was saved. The loss is probably about \$5,000, only \$300 of which is covered by insurance—Messrs. Jacobs and Spangler each \$150.

New Jersey Lands for Sale.

ALSO,
GARDEN OR FRUIT FARMS.

SUITABLE for Grapes, Peaches, Pears, Raspberries, Strawberries, Blackberries, &c., of 1, 2, 3, 5, 10 and 20 acres each, at the following prices for the present, viz: 20 acres for \$200, 10 acres for \$110, 5 acres for \$60, 2 1/2 acres for \$40, 1 acre for \$20. Payable by \$1 a week. Also, good Cranberry lands, and village lots in CHETWOOD, 25 by 100 feet, at \$10 each, payable by one dollar a week. The above land and farms are situated at Chetwood, Washington Township, Burlington County, N. J. For further information, apply, with a P. O. Stamp for a circular, to B. FRANKLIN CLARK, 2-17-3-16 No. 90 Cedar St., New York.

TO THE SUFFERING.

THE Rev. Wm. Cosgrove, while laboring as a Missionary in Japan, was cured of Consumption, when all other means had failed, by a recipe obtained from a learned physician residing in the Great City of Jeddo. This recipe has cured great numbers who were suffering from Consumption, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds, and the debility and nervous depression caused by them.

Desirous of benefiting others, I will send this recipe, which I have brought home with me, to all who need it, free of charge.

Address Rev. Wm. COSGROVE, 439 Fulton Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

2-7-1y

The Confessions and Experience of a Nervous Invalid.—Published for the benefit and as a caution to young men, and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Early Decay, and their kindred ailments—supplying the means of self cure. By one who has cured himself after being a victim of misplaced confidence in medical humbug quackery. By enclosing a post-paid directed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y. 2-13-3-12

MARKETS.

CORRECTED weekly by Lloyd & Henry provision Merchants

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Jan. 30, 1863

Family Flour, per bbl,	\$6.37@6.50
Extra " "	6.12@6.25
Superfine, " "	5.75@6.00
White wheat per bushel,	\$1.37
Red " "	1.30
Rye per bushel,	.95
Corn per bushel,	.90
Oats per bushel,	.50
Barley per bushel,	1.10
Potatoes per bushel,	.80
Cloverseed per bushel,	.625
Timothy Seed per bushel,	1.50@1.62
Flax Seed per bushel,	2.25
Hay per ton,	11.00
Butter per pound,	16
Eggs per dozen,	16

JOB WORK.

ALL kinds of JOB WORK, Handbills, Cards, &c., &c., neatly done at this office on short notice.

HOOPS WANTED

BY THE SUBSCRIBER.
50 TO 100,000 W. O. and Hickory Hoops, for which the highest price will be paid on delivery at Hollidaysburg, Altoona, Bell's Mills, Tipton, or Tyrone. Apply to J. M. COOLBROTH, Altoona. January 31, 1863.

U. S. Internal Revenue.

17th Collection District, 2d Division, Blair Co., Pa.

NOTICE.—The Annual Assessment for the above named Division, of all persons liable to a Tax on Licenses, Carriages, Billiard Tables, Coal and Manufactured articles, and also of all persons required to take out Licenses, having been completed, notice is hereby given that the taxes aforesaid will be received at the following places, viz:

The Collector may be found at his residence between the hours of 8 A. M. and 5 P. M., daily, except on the days hereinafter mentioned.

Will be at Freedom, for Freedom, Taylor and Greenfield, on the 16th and 17th of February.

At Martinsburg, for N. Woodberry and Huston, on the 18th and 19th of February.

At Williamsburg, for Woodberry and Catharine, on the 20th and 21st of February.

At Altoona, for Altoona, Logan and Antis, on the 23d, 24th and 25th of February, at "White Hall Hotel."

At Tyrone, for Tyrone Borough, Tyrone and Snyder, on the 25th and 26th of February, at the National Hotel, at which times and places the people of said townships will call and pay their respective taxes.

Hollidaysburg and Gaysport are now ready. Frankstown, Blair, Juniata and Allegheny can call and pay their license at any time between now and the 28th of February, except on the days for which I have advertised to be absent.

PENALTIES.

All persons who fail to pay their annual Taxes, as aforesaid, on or before the 28th day of February, 1863, will incur a penalty of ten per centum additional of the amount thereof, and costs, as provided for in the 19th section of the Excise Law of July, 1862.

All persons who in like manner, shall fail to take out their Licenses, as required by law, on or before the 28th of February, 1863, will incur a penalty of

Three Times the Amount of said Licenses.

In accordance with the provisions of the 59th section of the Excise Law aforesaid.

Money of the United States only received.

No further notice will be given.

JAMES H. BELL,
Dept. Col 17th District.

Internal Revenue Collector's Office.
Hollidaysburg, Jan 31, 1863.

TIMBER FOR SALE.

I WILL sell the right to cut saw logs, ties, &c., on 433 acres of land within 1 1/2 miles of Fostoria, Blair county, for one thousand dollars cash.

JOHN BROTHLINE,
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 22, 1862.

A GEM FOR THE MILLION.

AND A
Splendid and Appropriate Holiday Present.

MME. DEMOREST'S
RUNNING STITCH

\$5 SEWING MACHINE.

THE embodiment of practical utility, and a marvel of simplicity; makes the running stitch very rapidly and perfect, uses a common needle, and will last a lifetime. At the New York State Fair, its simplicity, efficiency and great practical utility, was confirmed by the award of the First Premium.

It will GATHER, RUFFLE, SHIRT, TUCK, RUN UP BREADTHS, &c., with a single or double thread on any material adapted to the RUNNING STITCH. The thinnest, usually the most difficult to stitch by other sewing machines, being sewed the easiest. For ladies' and children's apparel, and other articles made of light fabrics, it will therefore be found almost invaluable.

It is attached to the table like a sewing bird, and having no tension, and requiring no lubrication or change of stitch, is always ready for operation, and such a marvel of simplicity, that a child of six or eight years can UNDERSTAND it and use it SUCCESSFULLY.

It is not at all liable to get out of order. Each machine is put up in a neat box, accompanied with full and explicit directions, and twenty-five needles.

Sent to any address in the United States on receipt of an order, inclosing the amount, or may be collected by Express on delivery of the machine.

When the money is sent with the order and registered, we guarantee its safe receipt and the delivery of the machine, anywhere within 2000 miles free of any Express charges.

Very liberal arrangements for agencies. See Mirror of Fashions, or for full particulars, specimen of sewing, etc., send a stamp for return postage. Address,

MME. DEMOREST,
473 Broadway, N. Y.
[Jan. 24, 1863.-4t]

Every lady, mother, milliner and dress-maker, should have one of these valuable sewing machines.

Princeton Stratton's
Chain of National
Normal College

LOCATED IN
PHILADELPHIA,

S. E. Cor. of 7th & Chestnut sts.,
New York City, Brooklyn, Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago & St. Louis.

BOOK-KEEPING, Penmanship, Commercial Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Forms, Correspondence, &c., practically taught.

These Colleges being under the same general and local management, and uniting in each the advantages of all, offer greater facilities for imparting instruction than any other similar institutions in the country.

A Scholarship issued by any one is good in all for an unlimited time.

The Philadelphia College has been recently enlarged and refurnished in a superior manner, and is now the largest and most prosperous Commercial Institution in the State.

Bryant & Stratton's series of Text Books, embracing Book keeping, Commercial Arithmetic, and Commercial Law, for sale, and sent by mail.

For full particulars send for a circular. Address, STRATTON, BRYANT & Co., 2-9-3-8. Philadelphia.

SINGER & CO'S

LETTER "A"

FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.

With all the Recent Improvements,

IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST AND MOST BEAUTIFUL of all Sewing Machines. This Machine will sew anything, from the running of a tuck in Tulle to the making of an Overcoat—anything from Pilot or Beaver Cloth down to the softest Gauze or Gossamer Tissue, and is ever ready to do its work to perfection. It can fell, hem, bind, gather, tuck, quilt, and has capacity for a great variety of ornamental work. This is not the only Machine that can fell, hem, bind, braid, and so forth, but it will do so better than any other Machine. The letter "A" Family Sewing Machine may be had in a great variety of cabinet cases. The Folding Case, which is now becoming so popular, is its name implies, one that can be folded into a box or case, which, when opened, makes a beautiful, substantial and spacious table for the work to rest upon. The cases are of every imaginable design—plain as the wood, or in its native forest, or as elaborately finished as art can make them.

The Branch Offices are well supplied with silk twist, thread, needles, oil, &c., of the very best quality.

Send for a Copy of "Singer & Co's GAZETTE."

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
Philadelphia Office—810 Chestnut street.
JAMES H. BELL, Agent in Hollidaysburg.
2-7-3-6

THE MAGIC TIME OBSERVER.

The Perfection of Mechanism.
BEING A Hunting and Open Face, or Lady's or Gentleman's Watch combined.

One of the prettiest, most convenient, and decidedly the best and cheapest timepiece for general and reliable use, ever offered. It has within it and connected with its machinery, its own winding attachment, rendering a key entirely unnecessary. The cases of this Watch are composed of two metals, the outer one being fine 16 carat gold. It has the improved ruby action lever movement, and is warranted an accurate timepiece. Price, superbly engraved, per case of half a dozen, \$24.00. Sample Watches, in neat morocco boxes, for those proposing to buy at wholesale, \$35, sent by express, with bill payable on delivery. Soldiers must remit payment in advance, as we cannot collect from those in the Army. Address

HUBBARD BROS. & CO., Sole Importers,
Cor. Nassau and John sts., New York.
Dec. 27, 1862—6w.

Lager Beer Saloon.

ENGLEBRETH GRONULLER,
First Door East of McNamara's Store, on Juniata Street.

WILL accommodate all with fresh Lager Beer, Ales, Sardines, Schwitter, Segars, and Refreshments of all kinds.

Give him a call at his old and well established Saloon.

Nov. 15, 1862.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

AMERICAN STATIONERY WAREHOUSE.

JOHN J. MERRITT,

Importer, Wholesale Stationer

and Sole Agent

Windsor and Clifton Mills Premium Papers, Consisting of Commercial Notes, Letters, Bill, Legal and Foolscaps,

No. 18 BEEKMAN STREET,
New York.

Near Nassau.

Also, Proprietor and Sole Agent for the following new and useful articles:

Oliver's Patent Eraser Tips.
This Tip is different from any heretofore made, being easily fitted to any pencil; is manufactured from Vulcanized Rubber of the best erasing quality; is easily changed from one pencil to another; and sold at an extremely low price. It is the most durable article of the kind in the market.

Burne's Patent Rubber Inkstand & Rack.
An opaque inkstand, preserving ink from the decomposing effect of light.

Green's Patent Ink Eraser and Paper Cleaner.
The best article made for rubbing out pencil marks, accomplishing the work in one-half the time of ordinary rubbers.

The Patent Combination Paper Cutter and Ruler.
A new and useful article, combining in one the uses of two

THE FARMER.

Fruit Culture.

Col. Wilder, in an address before the Pomological Society in Boston, laid down the following principles:

The cultivation of fruits, as a science, is one of the most interesting and delightful that has ever occupied the attention of man.

Constant vigilance is the price of superior trees and fruit.

The cultivator must realize the fact that without care and skill he cannot hope for success.

The success of and progress of American Pomology must rest mainly upon the introduction of new kinds, raised from seed upon our own soil.

We must aim first, at a strong, hardy and robust habit in the tree.

For fruit, we should select those that bear annual crops, and come early into bearing.

There is no general law that limits good fruit to small sizes.

Under judicious treatment all varieties are improved.

Success already attained, leads to the belief that greater success is attainable.

It is proper cultivation that has brought the Delaware grape to its world-wide celebrity.

The year 1861 was almost a fruitless one.

The previous Autumn had been marked with an early and very severe frost, that is, Oct. 1, 1861, the mercury marked 24°, freezing again on the trees near Boston.

It was colder than any first of October on record. February 8, 1861, the mercury marked 25° below zero. The previous day it was very mild. March 18, the thermometer stood at zero. These unusual extremes destroyed the fruit crop, and the trees in some instances, showed what ones are hardy, and that some pear trees are more so than some apples.

The Vicar of Wakefield, Louisa Bonne de Jersey, Urbaniste and Belle Lucrative, produced abundantly in 1861, while apples, and most other varieties of pears failed.

The above named pears have produced fruit annually, while apples have failed many times.

Upon the observation of ability of different varieties to resist heat and cold, the progress of pomology eminently depends.

As to the means of protecting our fruits from injury from these vicissitudes of weather, we need more knowledge.

Experience teaches us that shelter and aspect have a powerful influence. I am more and more convinced of the importance of aspect.

No one can doubt the benefit of shelter from currents of fierce drying winds.

We see the Easter Beurre pear in bloom before early varieties, yet the latest to mature is fruit.

The fruit of the St. Germain pear was fine near Boston fifty years ago. Now it is an outcast; yet the foliage and wood appear healthy.

The Van Mons Leon le Clere tree, on the other hand, is badly diseased, yet frequently produces large and beautiful fruit. These are mysteries which we do not at present comprehend.

No department of the pomologist is of more importance than the vineyard. No other fruit, at the present moment, awakens so deep an interest in our country as the grape. None, I imagine, is more intimately connected with the future commerce or well being of our country.

Strange that a fruit of such antiquity and excellence should not have received more of our attention.

Of all fruits the grape is the most excellent, delicious and salutary in its uses. It is in the vegetable kingdom what gold is in the mineral, and man in the animal.

When Providence designs the rapid progress of any industrial art for the welfare of man, attention is suddenly turned toward it, and a new enterprise and zeal is awakened in its development. Thus in the nineteenth century the coverings of the gold mines of California and Australia are removed, and the immense deposits of coal and the fountains of oil in their bosoms are discovered just when the age demands their use. So with the cultivation of the grape in our land, fruit so universally and highly appreciated in the world; yet here it has been allowed to slumber until the necessities and the demands of progressive civilization require the vine to minister to the wants of the community.

We believe that the grape is destined to become in modern times, as it certainly was of old, one of the largest and most important of our crops. When we shall have produced varieties suited to the various latitudes of our country, appropriate for early use and for late keeping, adapted for drying into raisins, for other culinary purposes, and for the manufacture of the various kinds of wine, we shall begin to realize the great value of the grape—equal, perhaps in its future uses to that of the apple.

KEEPING EGGS.—Having tried very many ways of preserving eggs, I have found the following to be the easiest, cheapest, surest and best. Take your crock, keg, or barrel, according to the quantity you have; cover the bottom with half an inch of salt, and set your eggs close together on the small end. Be very particular to put the small end down—for if put in any other position, they will not keep as well and the yolk will adhere to the shell. Sprinkle them over with salt, so as to fill the interstices, and then put in another layer of eggs, and cover with salt and so on, till your vessel is filled. Cover tight, and put it where it will not freeze, and the eggs will keep fresh and good any desirable length of time.

ASSESSOR'S NOTICE.

Office of Internal Revenue, 17th A. Y. Dis. of Pa., Huntingdon, Jan. 12.

In pursuance of instructions from the Department, I hereby reduce the number of Assistants for this District, (Dr. H. L. Brown having resigned,) and appoint the following persons, to whom the former Assistants will present and deliver all books, blanks, &c., in their possession, within their several Divisions, viz:

HUNTINGDON COUNTY.
Division 1st. S. G. Whitaker, Huntingdon borough, Henderson Oneida, Brady and Union townships, and Mt. Union. P. O., Huntingdon.

2d. Joseph Johnston, Petersburg borough, West, Barre, and Jackson townships. P. O., Shaver's Creek.

3d. John Huget, Alexandria borough, Porter Morris, Walker, Juniata and Cass townships. P. O., Huntingdon.

4th. John Garner, Penn. Hopewell, Carbon and Tod townships. P. O., James Creek.

5th. Benj. Lutz, Shirleyburg borough, Shirley, (except Mt. Union), Crowell, Clay, Springfield, Dublin and Tell townships, and Orbisonia borough. P. O., Shirleyburg.

6th. John H. Stonebraker, Franklin, Warriorsmark townships and Birmingham borough. P. O., Sligo Forces.

CAMBRIA COUNTY.
7th. John M. Boeman, Johnstown, Cambria City, Millville and Conemaugh boroughs. P. O., Johnstown.

8th. Newton J. Roberts, Borough of Ebensburg, Wilmore, Chest Springs, Galitzen, Loreto, Summerville, Cambria, Croyle, Summerhill, Clearfield, Munster, Washington, Allegheny, Jackson and Black Lick townships. P. O., Ebensburg.

9th. John Porter, Carrollon borough, Carroll, Susquehanna, Chess and White townships. P. O., Newmans Mills.

BLAIR COUNTY.
10th. C. Blythe Jones, For all that part of Blair township and of Hollidaysburg and Gaysport boroughs southward of the turnpike and to the westward of the Hollidaysburg branch of the Penna. R. R., and that part of Freedom township eastward of the road leading from Hollidaysburg to Claysburg, and all of Taylor and Greenfield townships. P. O., Hollidaysburg.

11th. Daniel C. Gibbons, all that part of Allegheny township westward of the Hollidaysburg branch of the Penna. R. R., all of Juniata township, that part of Freedom township west of the Claysburg road.

12th. Samuel Smith, Frankstown, Catharine and Tyrone townships.

13th. Robert Alexander, Woodberry, Huston and North Woodberry townships.

14th. George W. Ross, Snyder, Antis and Logan townships, and that part of Allegheny township eastward of the Hollidaysburg branch of the Penna. R. R., and that part of Blair township and Hollidaysburg and Gaysport boroughs northward of the turnpike and eastward of the Hollidaysburg branch of the Penna. R. R. P. O., Hollidaysburg.

MIFFLIN COUNTY.
15th. Jos. Miliken, borough of Lewisport, Derry, Decatur, Granville, Bratton, Oliver, and Wayne townships, McVeytown and Newton Hamilton boroughs. P. O., Lewisport.

16th. Robt. Sterrett, Armagh, Old and New Brown, Union and Manno townships. P. O., Reedsville.

All persons will take notice that the returns, licenses, &c., are to be returned to, and applied for within their respective Divisions, to and of the several Assistant Assessors herein mentioned; and all former Assistants are required to make their returns up to the 1st of January inst., immediately, in clear terms, for each month, alphabetically. Persons required under the law to make monthly returns, are notified that it is their duty to do so, without a call from the Assistant Assessors, blanks being furnished them for the purpose. It places an unnecessary expense upon the Government to pay Assistant Assessors for continually calling for returns, which each man knows it is his legal duty to make. Nor should they, (the Assessors,) be allowed for so doing. The penalty is plain in the law itself. And however unpleasant the duty to enforce it against delinquents, sworn officers, regarding their official obligations, cannot do otherwise.

THOS. P. CAMPBELL, Assessor.
Jan. 17, 1863.

BRVANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGES,
Cooper Union, N. Y. Hamilton Building, Brooklyn.

BOOK-KEEPING, COMMERCIAL LAW, ARITHMETIC, PENMANSHIP, CORRESPONDENCE, &c., practically taught.

These Colleges are comprised in BRVANT, STRATTON & Co.'s Chain of Commercial Colleges, located at above, and in Philadelphia, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, and afford the best possible facilities for acquiring a thorough Commercial Education.

A Scholarship issued by these Colleges will be good throughout the "Chain"—time unlimited. Call or send for Circular.

BRVANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN. 1-41
Cooper Union, N. Y. City.

Employment! \$30. \$100
COMMERCIAL AGENTS WANTED, TO SELL GOODS FOR THE

ADAMS (A NEW ENGLAND) MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

We will give a commission of one hundred per cent. on all goods sold by our Agents, or we will pay \$30 to \$100 per month, and pay all necessary expenses. For particulars address, with stamp,

CHARLES HUGGLES, Gen. Agt., For the Adams Manufacturing Co., Detroit, Mich.

JOHN BROTHERLINE, Attorney-at-Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa.

GREAT BOOKS IN PRESS.

Thrilling Incidents

OF THE

GREAT REBELLION.

OR,

The Heroism of our Soldiers and Sailors.

ILLUSTRATED.

1 vol., large 12mo. Price \$1.25.

THE critics and the public are right in predicting that this will surpass, in graphic narrative, exciting interest, and extensive popularity, all other histories of the War for the Union. Its theme will be the heroic daring, patient suffering, and hair-breadth escapes of our soldiers and sailors, and its incidents will form the theme of conversation at innumerable firesides for years to come. It will contain, in addition to its stirring details, the philosophical Analysis of the Causes of the War, by JOHN LATOUR MOTLEY, LL.D., Author of the "Rise of the Dutch Republic," etc., the dates of all the important events from the John Brown raid, and an accurate and revised account of the principal battles, with engravings. One third the proceeds of all Subscriptions sent direct to us will be given for the Relief of Disabled Soldiers, and all persons who wish a copy of the work, and also to benefit the soldiers, should send their names and address at once. Also, any officer or private, or person in any section of the country, having knowledge of a heroic act or stirring incident, will oblige us by sending us an account of it.

Booksellers, Postmasters, and Canvassing Agents will be furnished with a Subscription Prospectus, on application to the Publishers.

A liberal commission given to soldiers desiring to act as agents in taking subscriptions.

THE HISTORY OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURES, FROM 1608 to 1850. By Dr. J. Leander Bishop. 2 vols. 8vo. Vol. I. now ready, Vol. II. nearly ready.

This is probably the largest and most important work now in the American press.

We have also just published new editions of the following useful and popular books:

THE BUSINESS MAN'S LEGAL ADVISER, or, How to Save Money by Conducting Business according to Law, as expounded by the best and latest Authorities. 400 pp. sheep. Price \$1.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR INDUSTRY; or, A THOUSAND CHANCES TO MAKE MONEY. Cloth, \$1. This has been republished in England.

Every business man and clerk should have these books. They will pay the buyer a hundred fold. Every parent should get them for their sons.

All these books are mailed, postpaid, on receipt of price. We pay particular attention to mailing books, wrapping them carefully, and will procure and send, postpaid, any book anywhere, on receipt of publisher's price and six stamps. Address

FREEDLEY & CO.,
Telephone Buildings, New York.

PIANOS.—Persons who wish to buy a Piano of the best makers will be shown how they can save a handsome sum in the purchase, if they address Piano, care of Joy, Coe & Co., Publishers' Agents, New York P. O. 1-20.

BLAIR COUNTY

MARBLE YARD.

THE subscriber informs his old friends and the public in general that he still continues to carry on the Marble Business, in all its various branches, at the old stand, corner of Allegheny and Front streets, where he is prepared to furnish,

Headstones, Tombs, MONUMENTS, TABLE TOPS, MANTLES, &c., &c., in a neat and workmanlike manner on short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

The public are respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am confident that my work and prices will satisfy any person desiring anything in my line of business. Now is the time to get a cheap job.

JOHN FREEMAN.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 29, 1861.

SAMUEL J. FRIS,.....STEPHEN WINTERS.

GAS-BURNING PARLOR, AND COOK STOVES.

THE SUBSCRIBERS would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received a large supply of STOVES, of all Patterns, which they will sell at the most reduced prices. They are partly of the latest improved Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Gas-Burning, Cook and Parlor Stoves, the very latest, best and cheapest.

They have also added to their stock a large supply of Hardware, Cutlery, Tools, Coal Oil Lamps, Copper Kettles, &c., &c.

Their new store is on Virginia street, nearly opposite Mann's store, in Altoona. The old shop and store is still continued on Annie street, East Ward.

They have also Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, a Coppersmithing room, and do roofing and spouting on short notice.

ALTOONA, APRIL 18, 1862.

COAL AND LUMBER LANDS.

WE have several thousand acres of very valuable Coal and Lumber lands in this county for sale. Any person desiring them will be furnished with full particulars. Persons wishing to purchase would do well by calling on

JOHN BROTHERLINE.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 22, 1862.

JOHNSTON, JACK & CO.,
(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.) Bankers, Hollidaysburg, Pa.

W. M. LLOYD & CO.,
(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.) Bankers, Altoona, Pa.
Nov. 22, 1861.

COAL LANDS FOR SALE.—I offer at private sale a very valuable tract of coal land situated on the Allegheny Mountain, adjoining the Tunnel coal mines, on the South, Bennington lands on the East, Hutchinson & Co.'s coal mines on the North, warranted in the name of Timothy Lewis, and containing 418 acres.

This land is very desirable to any person wishing to go into the coal business, as it is situated in excellent Bituminous coal, and is near the Pennsylvania Railroad.—It will be sold cheap.

Nov. 8, 1862.

THE EDITOR.

NEW

GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED

—AND—

NOW OPENING

AT

PRICE'S CORNER,

Corner of Blair and Montgomery streets,

HOLLIDAYSBURG,

AND WILL BE SOLD

AT PROPORTIONABLY LOW RATES.

Those who are wise will purchase early, as nearly all kinds of goods are rapidly on the rise.

E. G. PRICE

Has just received from the Eastern Cities and is now opening a fresh stock of FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,

Embracing every style, pattern and variety both of Gentlemen's and

LADIES' WEAR.

Together with an extensive variety of

Boots and Shoes,

OF

SUPERIOR QUALITY,

Including all descriptions of Misses' Ladies', Gentlemen's and Boys' wear, with a fine assortment of

HATS & CAPS,

WOOLEN HOODS,

RIBBONS,

HOSIERY,

GLOVES,

CLOTH,

JASSIMERE, BLACK AND FANCY

SHAWLS

From 75 Cents to \$25.

PRINTS & MUSLIN.

JUST

RECEIVED,

ALSO,

A fresh assortment of all kinds of

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,

QUEENSWARE,

And all other articles usually kept in a Dry Goods, Grocery and

GENERAL VARIETY

STORE.

They Will be Sold

AT

A SMALL ADVANCE ON

First Cost,

EITHER

For Cash or most kinds of good Country Produce.

Call and examine—no trouble to show goods.

Rage taken for goods or cash, in large or small quantities.

The highest cash prices paid for Flour, Grain and Seeds.

Nov. 8, 1862.

E. G. PRICE.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

DENTAL REMEDIES

ARE

THE BEST IN THE WORLD,

INSURING

FINE TEETH AND A SWEET BREATH,

AND

Curing Toothache and Neuralgia.

Do you wish to be blessed with and admired for PEARLY WHITE and SOUND TEETH? Use Dr. WM. B. HURD'S UNRIVALLED TOOTH POWDER, warranted free from acid, alkali, or any injurious substance. Price 25 cents per box.

Beware of the ordinary cheap Tooth Powders, which whiten but destroy. Do you wish to be certain that your BREATH is pure, sweet, and agreeable to husband or wife, lover or friends? Use Dr. HURD'S CELEBRATED MOUTH WASH. Price 37 cents per bottle.

This astringent wash is also the best remedy in the world for CANCER, BAD BREATH, BLEEDING GUMS, SORE MOUTH, etc. It has cured hundreds.

Do you or your children suffer from TOOTH-ACHE? Get Dr. HURD'S MAGIC TOOTH-ACHE DROPS. Price, 15 cents per bottle.

Are you afflicted with NEURALGIA? Get Dr. W. B. HURD'S NEURALGIA PLASTERS. The most effective and delightful remedy known.

They do not adhere nor blister, but soothe and charm pain away. Try them. Price, 18 and 37 cents. Mailed on receipt of price.

Do you wish a complete set of DENTAL REMEDIES and a TREATISE ON PRESERVING TEETH? Get DR. W. B. HURD'S DENTAL TREASURY, the newest and most valuable present that one friend can make to another. Price, \$1. Sent by Express on receipt of price.

For sale at all the best stores throughout the country.

CAUTION.—As there are dealers who take advantage of our advertisements to impose upon their customers inferior preparations, it is necessary to insist upon what you call for, and you will get the best, thoroughly tested, and prepared by an experienced and scientific Dentist, Treasurer of the New York State Dentists' Association, and Vice President of the New York City Dental Society.

Address
WM. B. HURD & CO., New York.

THE SOLDIER'S TRUE FRIEND

ALWAYS READY.

HOLLOWAY'S

OINTMENT.

Long marches, sore and stiff joints, blistered and inflamed feet, all these Soldiers must endure, Mothers Remember This, when your sons are grasping their muskets to meet danger, think what relief a single pot of this All Healing and Cooling Salve will give to the one you love when far away from home and friends.

It hardens and makes tough the feet so that they can endure any fatigue. It soothes and relieves the inflamed and stiffened joints, leaving them supple, strong and vigorous, while for Sabre Cuts and Gunshot Wounds

It stands unequalled, removing and preventing every vestige of inflammation and gently drawing the edges together. It quickly and completely heals the most frightful wounds.

Wives and Sisters of our Volunteers.

You can not put into the knapsacks of your husbands and brothers, a more valuable or more necessary gift than a supply of this

Extraordinary Military Salve.

The lonely sentry walking his rounds at night, exposed to drenching rains and chill night air, is often seized with most violent Pains, cough and suffocating hoarseness, first symptoms of Quick Consumption, but if supplied with Holloway's Pills and Ointment, all danger is averted, a few Pills taken night and morning, and the Ointment briskly rubbed twice a day over the throat and chest will remove the severest Pains and stop the most distressing or Dangerous cough. Therefore we say to the whole Army,

Soldiers attention!!

See to your own health, do not trust to the Army supplies although most valuable. These Pills and Ointment have been thoroughly tested, they are the only remedies used in the European camps and Barracks, for over forty years Doctor Holloway has supplied all the Armies in Europe, and during the Crimean Campaign he established a depot at Balaklava, for the exclusive sale of these Great Remedies, many a time his special Agent there has sold over a ton in weight of the Ointment in a single day. These terrible and fatal enemies of the Soldier in camp, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Scurvy, Sores and Scrofulous Eruptions, all disappear like a charm before these Pills and Ointment, and now while the cry rings throughout the land,

To Arms! To Arms!!

Do not let these brave men perish by disease, placing in their hands these Precious Remedies, that will enable them to resist the dangerous exposures, the Fevers, the chills and the wounds which they cannot avoid, and what is more, cannot frequently get succor in the moment of need, whereas if our brave men have only to put their hands into their knapsacks and find there a sure remedy for all the casualties of the battle field. How many thousands of lives would thus be saved who would otherwise perish before relief could be obtained.

CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the name "Holloway, New York and London," are discernible as a Water mark in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any person rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

* * * Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in medicine, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and \$1 each.

There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box. 1-25

STEAM SAW MILL.—I will sell, at private sale, my new and elegant Portable Steam Circular Saw Mill, Engine, Boilers, Lath Mill, &c., &c., known as the "Tub Spring Mills," because the most of the timber close to them is exhausted.

Oct. 14, 1862. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

THE HOUSEKEEPERS' NEW FURNITURE POLISH.

PREPARED from an improved receipt by the proprietor of the "BOSTON JOURNAL POLISH," is certified by all the leading New York Furniture Dealers and Piano Forte Makers to be the best in the world for removing Scratches, Marks and Dirt, and restoring a high and lasting